

THE FRANKFORT COMMONWEALTH.

A. G. HODGES & CO.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

PROPRIETORS.

VOL. 18.

FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY, AUGUST 15, 1865.

NO. 13.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
Will be published every Tuesday and Friday, by
A. G. HODGES & CO.
At FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, payable in advance.

Our terms for advertising in the Semi-Weekly Commonwealth, will be as liberal as in any of the newspapers published in the west.

Statement of the Condition

OF THE



ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

The name of the corporation is ETNA INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located at Hartford, Connecticut.

The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, and is paid up.

ASSETS.

Real Estate unimproved.	Par Value.	Market Val.
Cash on hand and in Bank.	\$84,707 35	107,736 48
Cash in the hands of Agents and in transit.	184,402 45	
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	44,000	44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 8 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	11,200 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	27,500	28,875 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, (S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	40,000	40,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., (3d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	22,500 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (Gt. Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000	44,000 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (1st Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	30,000	30,600 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000	48,500 00
Buffalo, New York & Erie, R. R. Second Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000	46,500 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	38,000	38,000 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	30,000	27,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	9,700 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	3,000	3,000 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., Mortgage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000	48,750 00
Atlantic Dock Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest.	24,000	25,440 00
Chicago Chamber of Commerce, 10 per cent. semi-annual interest.	50,000	50,000 00
Wayne County, Michigan, Bonds, 7 per cent. semi-annual interest.	25,000	25,000 00
Rochester City Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual int.	25,000	26,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, (Water), 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent. semi-annual int.	50,000	46,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual int.	38,000	38,000 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	16,000	16,480 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1863 & 1865], 6 per cent., annual interest.	60,000	61,800 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly.	75,000	71,250 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest.	196,000	196,000 00
United States Bonds, 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	182,500	201,662 00
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	233,800	243,152 00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	4,000	4,000 00
U. S. Legal Tender 6 per cent. compound in Notes.	50,000	50,750 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent. semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
Conn. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	170,000	162,200 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	50,000	48,000 00
semi-annual interest.	100,000	100,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	10,000	9,500 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	25,000	23,750 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest.	12,000	11,400 00
Wis. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.	30,000	27,600 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest.	31,000	31,000 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest.	75,000	56,240 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co. Scrip, 1864.	6,750	6,750 00
800 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock.	60,000	60,000 00
300 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock.	30,000	30,000 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock.	10,700	12,625 00
1000 Shares Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co. Stock.	50,000	50,000 00
250 Shares Pittsburg, Ft. W. & Chicago R. R. Company Stock.	25,000	24,500 00

MISCELLANY.

A KISS IN THE DARK.

We have lately heard much of the insecurity of railway travelling, and the dangers to which we are exposed when locked-in in those prison-like cells, with no prospect of escape until the next station; but, although no one ever attempted to stab or garrote me, yet I once met with a most unpleasant as well as remarkable adventure, and had a very narrow escape indeed. However, to properly describe my uncomfortable situation, I must narrate the occurrences of the two preceding months.

I had just left college, and having been disappointed of a visit to the Highlands, owing to the illness of the friend who had invited me, I returned to my own home, where an old maid-uncle kept house for me. It was summer time, and, as is the custom in our good old city, there were innumerable picnics and boating parties on the river.

One day I received an invitation to a picnic from my friend Mrs. Maxwell. She was a young, pretty woman, only a short time married, fond of amusement and gaiety, in which her husband fully participated. They had always visitors staying with them who were generally as youthful and light-hearted as themselves. It was a momentous picnic for me, for there I first saw Ellen MacCarthy. Golden hair, eyes the color of forget-me-nots, and lips like a rose-bud, I imagine these, and then you will not realize all her beauty, for I cannot describe the varying expression of her soft eyes, the changing color of her cheek and the musical tones of her voice. We spent a most delightful day. Starting early in the morning, we drove far into the country, dined under the shades of an ancient wood, and after wandering about for an hour or two, got into carriages again and returned home. Through a great part of the day Ellen was my companion. She told me that she was an orphan; that she and her aunt had just come from Ireland, and that her aunt was staying at Leamouth, a little watering place a few miles distant.

"Being so near," continued Ellen, "I have taken the opportunity of paying a visit to Mrs. Maxwell, who is a very great friend and an old schoolfellow of mine."

"She is a charming little woman," I replied; "so cheerful and good-natured."

"Yes," said Ellen, "I remember when I first went to school, all my governess led me, a timid child, into the schoolroom, down through rows of curious girls who stared at the new pupil, and I was told to sit next to Mary Graham, she spoke kindly to me, and kept the others from teasing me with their questions; so that I soon got over my nervousness. We were the greatest friends as long as she remained there, and when she left she made me promise to pay her a visit, which circumstances have always prevented until now."

"How long do you stay?" I asked.

"I scarcely know," she replied. "About a month, I believe. My aunt likes Leamouth so much that she talks of taking a house there. Since my uncle died we have never lived in our own home in Ireland. My aunt says the place is full of melancholy associations. Indeed, I cannot tell you how many towns we have been in since."

"And how do you like this wandering life?" I continued.

"Very much," replied Ellen. "Six months here, a year there, perhaps two years, if we liked it. I think I have been to nearly all the watering places in England. My aunt is so fond of the sea."

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STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION OF THE

Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

On the 31st day of December, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.

First. The name of the Company is "THE HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located at Hartford Conn.

NAME AND LOCATION.

CAPITAL.

Second. The amount of its Capital Stock is..... \$1,000,000

The amount of the Capital Stock paid up is..... 1,000,000

ASSETS.

Third. Cash on hand and in Bank..... \$15,153 07

Real Estate unimproved..... 18,000 00

Cash in hands of agents and in course of transmission..... 98,321 82

Bills receivable for loans secured by personal and collateral security..... 10,882 19

Interest accrued, mostly payable 1st January, 1866..... 13,484 00

Rents accrued payable 1st January, 1866..... 392 50

The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company..... 1,419,637 00

Total assets of the Company..... 1,575,370 58

LIABILITIES.

Fourth. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due to Banks and other creditors.....

Losses adjusted and due.....

Losses adjusted and not due.....

Losses unadjusted..... \$53,925 77

Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof.....

All other claims against the Company, unpaid dividends..... 9,414 00

Total Liabilities..... \$63,339 77

T. C. ALLYN, President.
Geo. M. Corr, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, } ss.
Hartford County, }

January 6th, 1865.

Personally appeared T. C. Allyn, President, and Geo. M. Corr, Secretary of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company and made oath that the foregoing statement by them subscribed is a full and correct statement of the affairs of said Company and exhibits so far as can be ascertained at this date its actual condition on the thirty-first day of December, 1864.

[SEAL] Before me
D. W. SKILTON,
Notary Public.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY., }
Frankfort, July 1st, 1865. }

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, the day and year above written.

W. T. SAMUELS,
Auditor.

[No. 311.] AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1st, 1865. }

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That Dr. J. M. MILLS as Agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," Approved 3d March, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, as required by said act, the said Dr. J. M. MILLS, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In Testimony Whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.

WM. T. SAMUELS, Auditor,
Frankfort, July 25, 1865. 2w

DOCTOR BEN. MONROE

HAS returned to Frankfort, and tenders his professional services to those who may desire them.

Office on Main Street up stairs adjoining Messrs. Harlan's office. Residence at Mrs. Lobban's.
July 27, 1865.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

MRS. MARY T. PAGE,
Respectfully informs her former patrons and the citizens in general, that the Third Semi-Annual Session of her School, will commence on the 4th day of September, 1865, at her residence in Frankfort. Instruction will be given in the usual English branches; also in the Latin Language, if required.

TERMS—Will be Fifteen Dollars per Session of twenty weeks. Music, including use of Piano, Thirty Dollars a Session. Boarding, including lights, fuel, washing, &c., \$120 00 a Session.

Mrs. Page would respectfully solicit the patronage of the community, promising in return to do all that is in her power to forward their desires with regard to the education of their daughters. The Latin and higher classes in Mathematics will be under the charge of Rev. Henry E. Thomas. Prof. R. A. Fellner will have charge of the Music class.

REFERS TO
Gov. Thos. E. Bramlette, E. L. Van Winkle, J. B. Temple, Esq., Rev. J. S. Hays, of Frankfort; Rev. J. K. Lyle, Robt. Hamilton, Esq., of Lexington; Wm. Mitchell, Esq., Hon. R. Apperson, of Mt. Sterling; R. Knott, Esq., and Hon. Wm. H. Grainger, of Louisville.

LOST.
ABOUT three weeks since, a yearling Mule, bay, about 10 hands high, no marks. A liberal reward will be paid for his recovery. For further information apply at this office.
Aug. 4-10.

FORTY

VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE.

THESE Lots comprise the square opposite the Gas Works, bounded by Mero, Washington and Wilkerson Sts.

Terms on third cash—the balance in six and twelve months, and a lien retained to secure the deferred payments. Notes to bear interest.

This is a rare chance for persons of small capital to secure comfortable homes.

A plat of the lots can be seen at the office of Col. A. H. Rennie.

Apply to
L. HORD or
J. S. or L. R. HARVEY.

Aug. 11-1f.

FRANKLIN SPRINGS

(LATE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.)
A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
SIX MILES FROM FRANKFORT, KY.

In Charge of B. B. SAYRE.

Session opens on the last Monday in September, 1865.

BOARD OF VISITORS.

His Excellency, Gov. T. E. Bramlette; John M. Harlan, Attorney General; Rev. John N. Norton, D. D.; John B. Temple, Esq.; George W. Craddock, Esq.; Gen. D. W. Lindsey; S. I. M. Major, Esq.; Col. Orlando Brown, Jr.; Hon. A. J. James.

THE PECULIAR ADVANTAGES of this school are—A Military Organization, to be adopted when the number of pupils is sufficient to form one or more companies—health—selection—extensive grounds—commodious buildings—means of abundant exercise—instruction chiefly on the oral system—ample libraries—freedom from malignant moral influences of town—long experience of the Principal in the teaching and government of youth.

To any one desiring it, and sending address to B. B. Sayre, Frankfort, Ky., a circular will be forwarded, giving information in detail.

July 14, 1865.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

Professor R. W. Summers,
and William T. Egbert,

Propose to open a first class school for boys in Frankfort, on the 2d Monday in September, 1865, in which will be taught the usual English branches, the Classics, French, German, and any of the sciences that may be desired.

August 8-2mos-11.

Poisoning and Medical Profession Etiquette.

In Italian novels written by Englishmen a husband always get rid of a wife he is disgusted or dissatisfied with by poison. The records of English crime show the fact that Queen Victoria's subjects themselves in good social position as frequently resort to that method of murder as to the stiletto or the pistol. Another medical man, Dr. Pritchard, has just been convicted of the murder of his wife and mother-in-law—through the administrations to the latter of opium and to the former of doses of antimony, from day to day. Being a medical practitioner, prescribing for the members of his own family was within the line of his professional as well as his conjugal duty, and therefore his foul practice was not suspected—except by one physician, during a consultation—till the mischief was done. Mrs. Pritchard herself had an inkling of the truth, for she found when her husband was absent a day or two, she invariably got better, and the dangerous symptoms always increased on his return with the administration of his remedies. Day after day his wife was kept dying by inches, but the mother-in-law went off more suddenly. It is the old story—an attachment to a female servant in the house, and a criminal connection, which was the inducing cause of the murders.

A peculiarity in this case is the extent to which professional etiquette may be carried. One of the consulting physicians, Dr. Paterson, testified that he knew Mrs. Pritchard was affected by antimony as soon as he saw her on the day of her mother's funeral. But though he saw enough in the mother's case to make him refuse to certify to the cause of her death, he never said a word about the mal-practice in Mrs. Pritchard's case, because her husband was a practitioner and it was not his business to interfere in a case attended by a regular physician. So there if a physician chooses to murder his wife under the forms of regular practice, etiquette in the profession will not let another physician interfere to prevent it!

Professional etiquette among doctors leads to a great many absurdities, but this is certainly the most singular and mischievous exhibition of it on record. Dr. Paterson further defends himself by saying that the Registrar of Health should have instituted an examination when he (Dr. Paterson) declined giving a certificate of cause of death, and thus would have saved Mrs. Pritchard's life. But perhaps there was a professional etiquette with the Registrar which did not allow him to attach importance to a refusal of this kind, when other physicians gave a satisfactory certificate without any hesitation. Paterson seems to admit the prudence of physicians to help people out of ugly scrapes, for he says he denounced Pritchard at the time he knew the latter was poisoning his wife, it would have been ruin to Paterson, for Pritchard could have brought forward three medical men, all Edinburgh graduates, not one of whom suspected Mrs. Pritchard was having antimony administered to her. He had a consultation with two or three of his professional friends on the day the mother-in-law died, and they all agreed that the latter was killed with an overdose of opium, and that Mrs. Pritchard was being killed by antimony, but still professional etiquette did not allow any of these physicians to carry their knowledge to a magistrate, so as to arrest the slow murder. Anything more cruel and culpable than this can scarcely be conceived.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Secretary Stanton and Our Prisoners.

One of the first articles written by Mr. Dana for the Chicago Republican, is a denial of a statement of Junius H. Browne who was imprisoned a long time at the South with Mr. Richardson, that Mr. Stanton is responsible for the sufferings of Union prisoners at the South. Mr. Dana, who was, until recently, Assistant Secretary of War, says:

No man of all the thousands who languished in the cruelties of rebel bonds can rightfully say that Mr. Stanton is responsible for one moment of his tortures. The truth is, that special efforts were made by the War Department to procure the release of Mr. Browne and his companion, Mr. Richardson, but those in power at Richmond were, for some reason of their own, unwilling to surrender them, and refused; and finally after all other means had been exhausted, and when the notorious "Pollard, or Richmond," (who had been released on his parole to negotiate the exchange of Messrs. Browne and Richardson for himself and some other Southern *littérateurs* who had been captured by our forces) had failed to return according to his promise, orders were given to General Butler to seize and hold as hostages for these two gentlemen a number of prominent citizens of Virginia, who resided near enough to our lines to be within reach of a cavalry party. Messrs. Browne and Richardson escaped before these orders were executed; but it is the fault of James A. Seddon, and not of Edwin M. Stanton, that they were not sooner at liberty.

The National Revenues.

The New York Times says:

With the disbandment of our gigantic military and naval force, on the one hand, and the immense increase in public revenues from internal taxation and import duties on the other hand, it is now definitely seen that the day of great expenditures has passed away, and the day of great revenues has fairly begun. The war was nearly over before an adequate system of taxation was adjusted and put in operation, and even yet it is by no means effectively applied throughout the country, for the simple reason that it takes time to get the great machinery in working order. Yet the results thus far are beyond all previous calculation, and promise to be far better every week in the future. The receipts from taxation are now about a million of dollars a day, and the Internal Revenue Bureau at Washington estimate that they will fully equal this figure for the next three months. Judging by the returns being made in this city, we should think that a much higher estimate for the whole country might be made. The receipts from import duties also are very heavy, being at this port alone, at this time, at the weekly average of \$2,400,000. It is true that this very fact is taken advantage of to damage the public credit, but for the law provides a very simple and effective remedy. So satisfactory is the working of these two great engines of national revenue that it was semi-officially announced from Washington yesterday that "the Secretary of the Treasury is of the opinion that, owing to the continued reduction of the expen-

ditures of the government, the Treasury can be kept in an easy condition by receipts from the usual source of revenue, and meet all requisitions which can be properly made upon it until the meeting of Congress."

\$500,000,000 a year is a reasonable estimate that is made of the expenses of the government hereafter. It would seem by our present experience that there would be no difficulty in raising a much larger sum, and that taxation to this extent would be very easily and contentedly borne by the people. We have been told by the two district collectors of internal revenue, whose aggregates of collection exceed those in any other districts of the country, that the taxes are on all hands paid with the greatest cheerfulness, and that it is rare indeed that there is any grumbling or fault-finding.

The fact is, that, as regards finances, our government to-day holds a position of the greatest power; and when, by next year, the machinery of revenue is perfected and applied to all the States, North and South, our strength will be even more imposing.

A Leader for the Liberals.

It is thought by many that the defeat of Mr. Gladstone, for Oxford, will unfetter him of all party duties, and make him the leader of the Liberals during the coming session of Parliament. Cautious, yet courageous, and honest as he is independent, his is a most excellent mind for a party leader—the most eloquent of Englishmen, and, at the same time, a first-rate business man; possessed of imperturbable temper, and yet powerful in invective and sarcasm; grave, dignified, and yet expert in debate, and in parliamentary tactics, the master of even Mr. Disraeli, he unites most of the qualities which are required to lead a party in England.

He was bred at Oxford, where he obtained distinction as a scholar, winning the highest honors. In 1832 he entered Parliament, and there, too, he at once attracted notice as not only an eloquent speaker, but a young man of remarkable capacity for the transaction of business. He joined the Tory party, then under Sir Robert Peel, who showed his appreciation of him by giving him, in 1835, his launch into official life, by an appointment as a lord of the treasury.

He gave offence in 1845 to the late Duke of Newcastle, who excluded him from the representation of Newark, for which he had sat in Parliament since 1832. Thereupon the University of Oxford elected him, and thus conferred upon him an honor which is much sought, and which he particularly valued. He had already dedicated his most important literary work "To the University of Oxford, tried and not found wanting, through the vicissitudes of a thousand years."

He has served Oxford ever since, until his recent defeat for that seat. We may add, in conclusion, that he was originally sprung from the people, his father, Sir John Gladstone, having begun life as a small trader at Leith.—*Cincinnati Times.*

STATE RIGHTS.—The New York World has exhorted for the twentieth time the clause in the Constitution of Massachusetts into a "free sovereign and independent body politic" or "State," and also the former oath of allegiance required of public officers in the Commonwealth. Of course these interesting passages are doing duty as usual as arguments for the modern State rights. The World says: "Some of those wisecracks of Massachusetts who are so blatant upon 'the abominable heresy of State rights,' should read the Constitution, and see what fools their ancestors were or they are."

Our ancestors would not have been over-had if they adopted the provisions referred to after the more perfect Union was established; but as they made their Constitution nine years before the Constitution of the United States was framed, their reputation for good sense will probably survive.

(Boston Advertiser.)

The Military and the Kentucky Election.

There are a great many fools in this country, and none greater than those who think that laws can execute themselves. The Copperhead papers have been making a great deal of fuss lately about Gen. Palmer's interference with the election which took place on Monday last in Kentucky. And to-day the Cincinnati Commercial—a paper which can never be satisfied unless it is opposing "both sides," or abusing some of the best men or measures of the times—lets off a regular copperhead wail in regard to the matter. It denounces Gen. Palmer for his military interference at the Kentucky election, and assures the people of Kentucky that there is not a township or precinct in any of the Northern States where the like would have been approved by the people.

Very likely. But the reason is—there are not a lot of returned rebels, to the extent of one fourth or one third of the voting population, in any of the Northern States, as there were in Kentucky. Circumstances alter cases, wonderfully, sometimes.

Again the Commercial says: "But should the rebels be allowed to vote? Certainly not, and the laws of Kentucky provided that they should not."

But what of that? Would those laws execute themselves? Does this profound philosopher and logician think that to pass laws is all that is necessary to keep rebels from voting? It was to see that the laws were obeyed and properly executed that General Palmer interposed with his military. Nothing more and nothing less. And we say he did right. The loyal Kentuckians who were so disgusted with the idea of military interference and surveillance at elections that they could not vote and would not go near the polls, as the Commercial says was the case in numerous instances—were probably not fit to vote. Their "loyalty" is suspicious, to say the least. The law disfranchised returned rebels. It was to keep such from voting, as far as it was possible, that General Palmer interfered. Nothing else. No man was prevented from voting who had a right to vote. Does the Commercial think it would be wrong to prevent the rebels from voting in Virginia, Tennessee and Georgia, by "military interference"? Such interference is not more needed in any rebel State than it was in Kentucky on last Monday.—*Indianapolis Gazette.*

A "Capital" Scholar at Sky.

One little incident we must mention as illustrating education by rote. Walking to church one Sunday in Sky, we were followed by a slip of a lad some ten or eleven years of age, who, on putting some questions to him, volunteered to name all the capitals in Europe, which he did with marvelous dexterity. From Europe he crossed to South America, and rattled out the names of the capitals with the accuracy of a calculating

machine. From South America he started off to Asia; and finally brought up at Jeddo, in Japan. We were rather sceptical as to the value of such acquisitions—and, indeed, as to the reality of any information having been conveyed to the lad's mind by the formidable muster-roll of words that had been stuffed into his mouth. We, therefore, asked him, "Can you tell us the name of the Island you live in?"

But, notwithstanding his lore, he had not learned that he lived in the Island of Sky. To make quite sure of the fact, we requested the captain of the steamer to repeat the question in Gaelic; but there was no Sky forthcoming. He knew the name of the parish, and of all the capitals in the world, but not of the Island he lived in. There being a schoolmaster present accidentally, we thought the occasion too good to be lost, to show the worthlessness of word stuffing, and ventured another question: "Now, my lad, you have told us the names of nearly all the capitals in the world; is a capital a man or a beast?" "It's a beast," said the boy quite decisively. So much for words without understanding. In the next school inspection that boy will probably pass for a prodigy, and will figure in statistical reports as an example of what good education can do.—*Glasgow Commonwealth.*

BETTER THAN GOLD.—A parent may leave a patrimony to his son, but how soon may it be mortgaged. He may leave him money but how soon may it be squandered. He may leave him an inward abhorrence of vice in any shape or form: this can not be wrested from him and is better than thousands of gold and silver.

Virginia's Dead Leaders.

There has been during the war a startling fatality among those in Virginia who assisted "in firing the Southern heart," and precipitating the war upon the country. The Petersburg Index of Monday gives the following list of a few who have died. It says:

At the beginning of Secession, Virginia had one representative in the Cabinet at Washington who was a Secessionist—John B. Floyd. *He is dead.* She had two foreign Ministers who were Secessionists—Hons. R. K. Meade and John M. Daniel. *Both are dead.* Both of her Senators in Congress were Secessionists—Hunter and Mason. *One is a prisoner, the other an exile.* She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to Secession—the Richmond Enquirer, the Examiner, and the Norfolk Argus. The journals are extinct and all unrevived, and the leading spirits of all—Wise, Daniel and Lamb—are dead. Her oldest and most persistent among her most influential citizens who supported Secession was Edmund Ruffin. *He is dead.* The recognized leaders of the Secessionists in the State Convention were George W. Randolph and Ex-President Tyler. *Randolph is dying abroad. Tyler is dead.*

WHO IS CORTINAS?—A correspondent of the Washington Chronicle answers the question thus:

"Many of our readers undoubtedly well remember the disturbance on the lower Rio Grande in the fall and winter of 1859, which caused the United States government to send a military expedition, commanded by Major (now Major General) Heintzelman to that part of Texas. The insurgents, headed by this notorious villain, Cortinas, numbered about six thousand seven hundred, all Mexicans, whose object it was to exterminate the Americans in the two counties, Cameron and Hidalgo, or from Point Isabel to Rio Grande City. In this movement Cortinas had been temporarily successful, having murdered and plundered the unprotected American settlers until the timely arrival of Heintzelman's brave band drove him and his followers across the river. In this conflict Cortinas made himself notorious by his cruelties toward the few scattered American settlers, and as a thorough highwayman. He was then declared an outlaw by the military authorities, and a price set upon his head. His behavior in Mexico as a guerrilla chief during the last two years plainly shows that he is nothing more."

General Grant.

The following, from an editorial in the Boston Transcript, is the best pen-picture of the Lieutenant General that has been drawn:

General Grant possesses all those qualities which commend themselves to a population ordinarily slow in bestowing its confidence. The first General of his age, who has directed more and larger armies than any other military commander of modern times with the exception of Napoleon, he is as simple and unpretending in manner and in nature, as though he were the plain American citizen of five years ago, and had not acquired a fame which fills the world. A single glance at his face reveals his character—a character so full at once of firmness and modesty, of fortitude and humanity, inflexible purpose and magnanimous consideration of the rights and feelings of others, that it stamps itself on the lines of his countenance with effortless power and truth. Perfect self-possession with a complete absence of self-assertion and self-conceit—that is the expression which looks calmly out from the strong and honest face. Not a trace is observable of the peculiar autocracy of men which is apt to be stereotyped on the military visage by the habit of responsibility and the habit of command; and many a Second Lieutenant carries more pride in his port and more defiance in his eye, than this Lieutenant General who has commanded a million of men, and personally won the most important victories of the war.

Naval Power.

The great British authorities are paying full compliments to the American navy, and the precedence and power that have directed it. They have been engaged for so long a time in abuse, that we welcome the compliment very readily. The London Quarterly Review says:

"In the Channel our iron-clad fleets, with few exceptions, reported to be not very seaworthy. We have only four ships with turn-tables, (i. e. of the monitor pattern,) and not one of them is a sea-going ship. In the Mediterranean there are only three iron-clads, and the two admirals there hoist their flags in wooden screw line-of-battle ships, with which it would be madness to meet the smallest iron-clad."

It states that the whole North American squadron could not oppose one iron-clad; ridicules the management of naval affairs in England, and adds to the whole a compliment to the "Federal Americans" who "have developed a formidable navy" in spite of all disadvantages. It says, moreover, that "in spite of the lesson taught by the Kearsarge and Alabama fight, though the utility of heavy ordnance was thereby proved on the shores of England, she has no

such guns yet afloat, while guns of even fifteen inches in diameter are in use in the Federal navy."

This compliment is worth being treasured, since it concedes all that we have asserted in a very important field, and makes over to us the naval supremacy which we have established. The British and French have tried to surpass us. They have never tried their iron gunboats of the monitor pattern save in a sea-way. Ours have been proved good both in the sea-way and as fighting craft. Their great ships of the Warrior and Normandie class have not been successes. We know the Ironsides to be a most splendid achievement, and within a few days we shall send the Dunderberg and Dictator, and perhaps the Puritan to Europe, while other scarcely less efficient ships, of the same principle of construction, remain at home.

The matter of naval artillery is another important one. The guns employed by the Kearsarge, in her memorable fight, were by no means equal to those now employed on the iron-clads. But those guns have been surpassed in our navy before being equalled by other nations. The statement shows that the Roanoke, Dictator, Dunderberg, and Puritan, the Monadnock and similar ships, are superior to the best foreign manufactures, and that we are positively armed against aggressions from the other side. The matter is so important that it may well be exulted over, and will strengthen us materially without further demonstration.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A BRAVE GIRL.—The house of Mr. Geo. Bent, at Cambridgeport, Mass., was entered by a burglar about 2 A. M. on Saturday. Mr. Bent and his sister slept in separate parts of the house. The sister was awakened by the noise the burglar made coming up stairs, and soon after saw him standing in the doorway of her room. The girl pretended that there was a man in bed with her, and asked him for a drink of water, but finally said she would go and get it herself. The robber immediately stepped back into the entry, and she passed close to him, but did not let him know she had seen him. She went to her brother's room, woke him up, and told him there was a stranger man in the house. The brother seized a revolver, and by the aid of a light held by his sister, saw the man crouching in the entry, and discharged one of the barrels at him. The man ran, and escaped, but, it is believed, with a bullet in him somewhere. That girl has pluck.

Gen. Harding and his Colored Folks.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette writes from Nashville as follows:

No man about Nashville is better known than Gen. Harding. His plantation is one of the finest in Tennessee, and he went into the rebellion with his whole soul. But he has been subdued, has taken all the oaths, and seems disposed to observe them. He has on his plantation a hundred and ten negroes—the remnant of a once valuable stock owned before the war. Yesterday Gen. Fisk went out to Gen. Harding's to talk with him and the colored people about a school. When the matter was first broached, Mr. H. expressed himself in strong terms against it. He was willing to pay for the work he obtained, but a colored school he would "never have on his plantation." However, a meeting was called, Gen. Harding introduced Gen. Fisk, told him he was, what his business was, and sat down. Then the General took the floor and explained his views in regard to a school. The scene just there and then formed a spectacle worthy the pencil of a Raphael. There sat the ex-rebel planter and General, and before him a congregation of ex-slaves, whose dusky faces, when they heard of the school, were lighted up with a joy better imagined than described. One old gentleman broke out: "Bress de Lord, Massa General, dat is just what we want, exactly!"

After hearing the General and beholding the enthusiasm of the blacks, Mr. Harding gracefully surrendered one of the most wicked prejudices of the South, and agreed that a school should be opened on his plantation; to which he would give all possible encouragement! As soon as arrangements can be made and a suitable teacher procured, a school of sixty children will be opened!

Gen. Harding pays his men eight dollars per month, his women six dollars, clothes and feeds them, gives them the whole of every Saturday to themselves, and furnishes each one of them with truck patch free. Many of his hands, however, desire to rent land and manage their own affairs so as to get ahead in the world. When urging this upon Gen. Fisk's attention one shrewd old man said: "We will pay a good rent and work hard. We is honest niggers, and want to lead justly."

The White House.

While the "sovereign people" of the United States are passing through the heated term as comfortably as possible, the merchant alternating with his partner or confidential clerks in his week or two or more at the sea-shore or the mountains, the mechanics taking their frequent jaunts for relaxation and pleasure, the gentlemen of means doing just about as they please, with none to molest or to make them afraid—the servants of the aforesaid sovereigns at the Executive Mansion are compelled, by the necessities of the case, to forego the thousand-and-one healthful pleasures which their fellow-citizens enjoy.

Those who are prone to picture the President's chair as a great "easy chair," embowered in roses, and fanned with the airs of cool content and repose, would be instantly disabused of their error in visiting the White House one of these fine hot days.

As soon as the President has swallowed his breakfast, he begins to be beset by a crowd of applicants for something, and for things endless in number and variety, and he continues to be besieged every moment of the day until evening. We are not sure that some of the favored ones—or ill-fated ones do not encroach upon his sleeping hours.

President Johnson was called to the chair of Chief Magistrate of the nation at a time when public affairs are of the most pressing importance, demanding the exercise of the largest powers of the mind. It is a time when the abilities of the greatest statesman our republic has ever produced would be taxed to the utmost, and it also happens that there is a tremendous pressure of minor details upon the President and his advisers and assistants in the administration of the Government. Consequently Mr. Johnson is not only almost overwhelmed with weighty affairs, but he is bored with small matters. The terebration at the President's house is awful. There is no end nor limit to it. It approaches the infinite. And much of it is needless, for men will insist upon speaking to the President upon matters that belong to the respective departments and bureaus of the public service.

In thousands of instances men fail to see the propriety of the decisions rendered in their case by the heads of the Departments,

and they rush to the White House to talk the matter over with the President. The secretaries and clerks at the Executive Mansion are kept under a constant pressure of labor, the new course of events having thrown upon them an accession of duties unknown to their predecessors. In fact, the White House is, during this "heated term," the busiest workshop in the country, but every one there, from the President down, grapples manfully with the duties of the hour, and the people may rest assured that their Chief Magistrate and his household are zealously and constantly at work, in spite of the weather.—*Wash. Republican.*

Provisional Gov. Hamilton to the People of Texas.

The following extract from Gov. Hamilton's Proclamation to the citizens of Texas is of great interest and importance. The true wisdom and patriotism of the sentiments uttered will commend them to every loyal heart:

The people of the state are invited to engage in the work of reconstructing local government for themselves. I come tendering, in the name of the United States, amnesty for the past—security and freedom for the future. Every generous heart will feel, and every candid mind admit, that the government of the United States seeks not, and has never sought, to humble the people of the south. It but asks them to be friends rather than enemies.

Conquering the rebellion, the first use it makes of the power it possesses is to relieve the people from the legal consequences of their act of rebellion, and invite them to occupy, by their own act, their former position in the Union.

I shall not waste time or labor in the attempt to soothe those whose hearts are sore because of the extinction of slavery. It died because it was war upon the government to whose protection it owed its power and influence. It grappled with freedom in a spirit which admitted of no conciliation, no truce or neutrality; its challenge was to mortal combat, and in the struggle it went down forever. There are those, I am told, who profess to believe that it is not extinct; that it still lingers, and, by a vigorous application of stimulants, may be kept in existence for some years to come; that the proclamation of emancipation was but a military order which has now spent its force since the war is over, and never had any effect, except where, by the presence of Union armies, there was physical power to enforce it. There could be no greater delusion than this; and the man or men who encourage such opinions, if such there are, could not do the citizens of Texas, at this time a greater disservice. If the rebellion is conquered, slavery is dead; one is as much so, in fact, as the other.

The negroes are not only free, but I beg to assure my fellow-citizens that the government will protect them in their freedom. For the time being the freedmen are recommended to engage with their former masters at a reasonable compensation, to labor at least till the close of the season for gathering the present crop. For them generally to do otherwise, would be greatly to the injury of themselves and the community at large. But let it be understood that combinations among those interested in securing their labor to prevent them from hiring to persons who will pay the best price for such labor, and to ostracize in society those who oppose such combinations, will meet with no favor at the hands of the people or government of the United States.

And candor compels me to say to the people of Texas, that if in the action of the proposed convention the negro is characterized or treated as less than a freedman, our senators and representatives will seek in vain admission to the halls of congress. It is, indeed, strange that men should take a solemn oath to faithfully abide by and support all laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion with reference to the emancipation of slaves, and in the next breath favor gradual emancipation. It is the part of wisdom and the part of duty to accept what is inevitable without resistance, and recognize truth however unpopular.

I could not, if I were to attempt it, satisfy those who are not willing to believe it, that slavery was never a good, and emancipation not an evil. A few men in the south differ with the whole civilized world upon that subject, and I suppose that most of that few will go down to their graves, sore and complaining, but in the meantime those who realize that a new era has dawned upon us, and who take advantage of the present, will leave far in the background the mourners over the past glory of slavery. Texas has to-day her future destiny in her own hands. Let her use her power wisely, and she need not limit her power and influence in the future of our country.

In the effort to aid you in the reorganization of the civil government, I shall be guided and controlled by no personal feeling; do nothing out of malice, and shrink from nothing from fear of blame. Believing that the experience of the past four years has prepared the mind of a majority of the people for dispassionate thought and enlightened judgment, I shall fearlessly challenge their scrutiny of all I may do or attempt. I hope to merit the approbation of those who are devoted to the principles of freedom and equality in government, and difficult and delicate as I know the task assigned me to be, still, with the aid and encouragement of the loyal men of Texas, it may be successfully accomplished.

It would afford me great pleasure to meet as many of the loyal men from different sections of the State as can make it convenient to visit the Capital of the State, to confer with me upon the present and future of our State, and I now most cordially invite them to do so.

BARGAINS IN JEWELRY.—Attention is directed to W. Forsyth & Co.'s advertisement in another column.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. R. S. HITCHCOCK will re-open his school in the basement of the Presbyterian Church on the 24 Monday in September, 1865.

July 21—4—6.

THE TWELFTH SESSION OF

Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S

School for Children, will commence on

Monday, September 4, 1865.

and continue twenty weeks, at \$10 the session. No extras. ^{25¢} No deduction made for absence except in case of sickness.

July 18, 1865—5.

THE MISSES SMITH'S

Will reopen their Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on Wednesday, the 6th September, at the late residence of Captain Harry I. Toad in South Frankfort.

Aug. 11, 21.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received at my office until 1st September, next, for building

A WORK HOUSE,

Suitable for this city. I want plans, specifications, and estimates, reserving the right to accept or reject all, and not to be chargeable for any plan, specification, or estimate, unless the same be accepted and acted upon.

Any information in regard to the matter can be had by calling on me.

Geo. W. GWIN, Mayor.

City of Frankfort.

Aug. 4, 1865—td.

NOTICE.

By order of the creditors of T. S. & J. R. PAGE, I will sell to the highest bidder, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN AUGUST,

County Court day—the following notes and accounts:

LIST OF NOTES.

Bozette, W.....	\$ 15 25
Bacon, Miss Sarah.....	26 00
Bacon, Miss Sarah.....	14 51
Bacon, Miss Sarah.....	14 85
Brown, Orlando.....	413 55
Chambers, Jane & Marg.....	23 96
Cammack, A. G.....	67 37
Craig, Will.....	9 02
Cott, Gabe.....	32 45
Cox, Thornton M.....	40 00
Cuddington, Robt.....	6 37
Collins, R. (Saunders' notes).....	15 05
DeHoney, M. A.....	25 17
Duval, M. M.....	2 50
Emporium Stock.....	1 share
Flynn, W. T.....	33 93
Graham, C. G.....	30 52
Goodwin, H. G.....	19 40
Green, H. S.....	9 90
Henderson, John.....	90
Hasset, E. D.....	25 25
Hamblenton, E. G.....	13 46
Harris, Chas. H.....	70 14
Harris, Chas. H.....	12 00
Herber, Geo.....	15 05
Jones, Thos.....	9 04
Johnson, C. B.....	49 61
Julian, John J.....	35 77
Kersey, S.....	64 78
King, R. H.....	36 62
Lenon, J. M.....	20 00
Lewis, J.....	4 00
Lee, Will.....	1 61
Leonard, Chas. G.....	
Link, W. R.....	30 44
Lobban, E. M.....	44 02
Mayhall, P. M.....	46 10
Mayhall, P. M.....	12 00
Martin, Lucy Ann.....	69 47
Melchior, John C.....	292 27
Milam, W. H.....	6 34
McKee, A. R.....	23 33
Major, P. U.....	29 97
Mat, A. (2 notes).....	23 15
Phythian, Chas. E.....	14 45
Phythian, John L.....	200 00
Phythian, Chas. G.....	2 50
Phythian, John L. (adm'r).....	164 86
Payne, P.....	5 30
Peters, David A.....	13 48
Russell, Robert.....	4 25
Saele, R. C.....	3 10
Settle, W. H.....	192 52
Shannon, J. W.....	12 18
Stephens, Walker.....	180 83
Seabree, R. B.....	2 30
Todd, Dabney.....	159 00
Todd, John M.....	61 23
Theobald, T. S.....	19 22
Triplett, M. E.....	132 23
Woodson, R. K.....	20 32
Young, Berry S.....	200 00

ACCOUNTS DUE T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

Mrs. Jas. Monroe.....	\$ 1 63
Mrs. Daniel Epperson.....	1 00
L. Strieff.....	9 04
R. W. Scott.....	35
R. S. Hyerensmith.....	4 50

G. W. CRADDOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW FRANKFORT, KY.

OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
(April 7, 1862-4f.)
J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-4f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of Davies, and the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1867-4f.
LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-4f.
JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN.

HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-4f.

THEO. E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly opposite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle, and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-by.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH,
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is in the Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-4f.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the BEST KEY ROCK RIVER COAL, also a large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny, and Pomory, which I will sell at the lowest market price. All orders will be promptly filled for any point on the railroad or city, by applying to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort, feb 2 twif.
S. BLACK.

SPLENDID BARGAINS!
All Sure of their Money's Worth.
W. Forsyth & Co.
39 & 41 Ann Street, N. Y. (late 42 & 44 Nassau st.) offer for sale the following Magnificent List of Watches, Chains, Jewelry, Etc., Etc.
EACH ARTICLE ONE DOLLAR!
And not to be paid for till you know what you are to get.
250 Gold and Silver Watches, from \$15 00 to \$150 00 each.
200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....\$35 00 each.
500 Ladies' and Gents' Silver Watches \$15 00 each.
5,000 Vest, Neck and Guard Chains \$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
6,000 Gold Band Bracelets \$3 00 to \$10 00 each.
6,000 Plain, Chased, and Wedding Rings \$3 50 to \$5 00 each.
5,000 California Diamond Pins and Rings \$3 00 to \$6 00 each.
10,000 sets Ladies' Jewelry.....\$5 00 to \$15 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Mounted Holders.....\$4 00 to \$5 00 each.
10,000 Gold Pens, Silver Cases and Pencils \$4 00 to \$6 00 each.
Together with Ribbon Slides, Bosom Stitches, Sleeve Buttons, Gold Pencils, Belt Buckles, Brooches, Gold Fimbles, Ear Drops, Children's Loops, Masonic Pins and Rings, Seal Rings, Scarf Pins, Watch Keys. Also a variety of Silver Ware, embracing Goblets, Cups, Castors, Tea and Table Spoons, from \$15 to \$50.
The articles in this stock are of the neatest and most fashionable styles. Certificates of all the various articles are put in sealed envelopes and mixed, thus giving all a fair chance, and sent by mail, as ordered; and on the receipt of the certificate it is at your option to send ONE DOLLAR and take the article named in it, or not; or any other article in our list of equal value.
Certificates and Premiums.
Single Certificate, 25 cents; five Certificates \$1; eleven, \$2; twenty-five with premium of Gold Pen, \$3; fifty with premium of Gold Pen, \$10; one hundred with premium of Silver Watch, \$20; two hundred with premium of Gold Watch, \$20. Certificate money to be enclosed with order. Every letter, from whatever source, promptly answered.
Goods sent by mail, carefully packed. All articles not satisfactory can be returned and exchanged, or the money refunded if wished. Thousands of dollars' worth of Watches sold to our customers during the past year.
AGENTS wanted everywhere. Send 25 cents for Certificate and Circular. Address—
W. FORTSYTH & CO.,
39 and 41 Ann Street, New York.
June 6-3m.

RELIABLE INSURANCE.
UNITED LIFE, FIRE AND MARINE INS. CO.
Of Kentucky.
CHARTERED CAPITAL - \$800,000
JOHN P. JACKSON, President.
C. F. BEYLAND, Secretary.
J. D. POLLARD, Agent.
Corner of Main and St. Clair St., Frankfort, Ky.
Fire and Marine risks taken at fair rates.
July 25-1m.

Kentucky Central Railroad! SUMMER ARRANGEMENT 1865.

THE most direct route from the interior of Kentucky, to all Eastern, Northern, and Northwestern Cities and Towns. But one change of cars!
TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5:12 A. M. and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Covington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.
TWO PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave Lexington for Nicholasville, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 8 A. M., and 12:25 P. M.
Leave Nicholasville for Lexington, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 11:40 A. M., and 3:45 P. M.
Passengers can leave by the afternoon Train, and arrive at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Chicago, or St. Louis, early the next morning.
LEAVE ARRIVE
Nicholasville 11:40 A. M. Covington 6:00 P. M.
Lexington 12:30 P. M. Chicago 9:00 A. M.
Cincinnati 7:00 P. M. St. Louis 10:46 A. M.
And at Cincinnati, make connection with the Eastern Express Train at 10 P. M., having time for Supper at Cincinnati.
The Morning Train arrives at Covington at 10:55, giving time for business in Cincinnati, and taking the 2:00 P. M. Train on the I. & C. R. R. for Indianapolis, Lafayette, Chicago, Springfield, Bloomington, Quincy, Keokuk, St. Joseph, and Leavenworth. Baggage checked through! Sleeping Cars by Night Train!
For through tickets, apply at the offices of the Company at Nicholasville, Lexington, and Paris.
H. P. RANSOM,
Gen'l Ticket Agent
March 10, 1865-4f

Jas. Wilde Jr. & Co.
FINE
CLOTHING
—AND—
GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
30 WEST FOURTH STREET,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Building formerly occupied by LE BOUTILLIER AND BRO.
May 16-3m.
J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office on Main between St. Clair and Lexington Streets.
Residence on Washington Street, next House to Episcopal Church,
FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to the different styles which are now being made, and which are giving perfect satisfaction. He keeps at all times, a large assortment from which to select, thereby enabling him to suit each patient with the price, shade and size Teeth which they may require.
All operations performed in the best style, and prices as moderate as the style of work will admit of.

Gold! Gold!
OLD GOLD of every description bought, for which the highest price is paid in Cash.
Frankfort, April 11, 1865-4f.

THE
STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.
BY HON. EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.
"AN ACCURATE AND THOROUGHLY HONEST REPERTORY OF Historical data; and in that light we doubt not it will, in the course of a few years be esteemed by writers and students of all countries and all parties."—London Athenaeum, January 7, 1865.
Thus are recognized abroad, as at home, the pre-eminent usefulness and value of McPHERSON'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION.
A new and enlarged edition of which is now ready. It embraces ALL the matter in the first edition, carefully revised and corrected, and 210 pages additional.
The addition brings the Government history down through the late sessions of the Union and the Reconstruction, giving all the important action of Lincoln, to the date of the death of President Lincoln, which is coincident with the close of the rebel administration.
It also contains an extremely valuable and interesting chapter on the relations of the Church to the rebellion, giving the deliverances and addresses of all denominations, both in the loyal and the insurrectionary States, together with the collisions of the military with churches in the border States, and the facts thus far developed respecting Church Reconstruction. This chapter on a subject scarcely touched in any other similar work, adds greatly to the permanent value of this.
All the Reports, Propositions and Votes in the last Congress, on the vexed and still unsettled question of the Reconstruction of the late insurrectionary States, are in this volume, and can be found in no other.
In this work will be found President Lincoln's Messages, Letters, Addresses, and State Papers, arranged according to subjects and dates, including his Last Speech on Reconstruction, a corrected copy of which was furnished by him for this History the day before his assassination.
The only correct and official table of the last Presidential Vote is in this volume, showing both the home and the army vote.
Original Records from the Bureau of Military Justice significantly illustrate the character of the Rebellion, and the practical workings of the Emancipation Policy.
The Publishers confidently present this work as the MOST ACCURATE, IMPARTIAL AND COMPLETE COMPENDIUM OF THE REBELLION yet published. It is literally a MAGAZINE OF FACTS of daily discussion, and of perpetual importance, and is clearly arranged and THOROUGHLY INDEXED. It has already become standard authority on the great subjects to which it relates.
One vol., 8vo., pp. 650, cloth. Price \$5; free by mail. For sale by all Book-sellers.
PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Publishers,
Metropolitan Book Store,
Washington City, D. C.
July 28-3t, -8.

USE DAWES' LIQUID BLUE,
The Cheapest and Best Article Used for
BLUING CLOTHES!
FOR SALE BY
BUGGISTS & GROCERS.
July 14, 1865-3m

1865 1865 COSTAR'S VERMIN EXTERMINATORS

"Eighteen years established in N. Y. City."
"Only infallible remedies known."
"Free from Poisons."
"Not dangerous to the Human Family."
"Rats come out of their holes to die."
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c., Exter's.
Is a paste—used for Rats, Mice, Roaches, Black and Red Ants, &c., &c., &c.
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator,
Is a liquid or wash, used to destroy, and also as a preventive for Bed-Bugs, &c.
"Costar's" Electric Powder for Insects,
Is for Mosquitoes, Flies, Bed-Bugs, Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.
Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
Beware!! of all worthless imitations.
See that "COSTAR'S" name is on each Box, Bottle and Flask, before you buy.
HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot, 433 Broadway, New York.
1865.

INCREASE OF RATS.—The Farmer's Gazette (English) asserts and proves by figures that one pair of rats will have a progeny and descendants no less than 651,050 in three years. Now, unless this immense family can be kept down, they would consume more food than would sustain 65,000 human beings.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.
FARMERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS should recollect that hundreds of dollars' worth of Grain, Provisions, &c., are annually destroyed by Rats, Mice, Ants, and other insects and vermin—all of which can be prevented by a few dollars' worth of "COSTAR'S" Rat, Roach, Ant, &c., Exterminator, bought and used freely.
See "COSTAR'S" advertisement in this paper.
Old and young should use
STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
FOR
THE HAIR.
It prevents or stops the Hair from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies, Preserves, and renders it Soft and Glossy, and the Head free from Dandruff.
It is the best Hair Dressing and Preservative in the world.
STERLING'S AMBROSIA
MANUFACTURING COMP'Y,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.
Sold in Frankfort, Ky., by Wm. H. Averill, and all Druggists and Dealers.
May 12, 1865-5m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that WILKINS WARREN, on the 20th of April, 1865, murdered — Adams, in the county of Bath, and is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Wilkins Warren and his delivery to the jailer of Bath county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 13th day of May, A. D. 1865, and in the 73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$500 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one Green Johnson did in May, 1865, kill and murder John Miller, in Adair county, near Columbia, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said GREEN JOHNSON and his delivery to the jailer of Adair county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 9th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

BURNAM & DICKSON,
REAL ESTATE
—AND—
Insurance Agents.
Corner 3d and Main Street, over Davis Drug Store, Terre Haute, Ind.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION.
Houses and Lots, Vacant Lots, Farms, Farming Land in all the Western States and Territories. Loans negotiated, Collections made, Land entered, Taxes paid and Titles examined, in all the Western States. We are prepared to enter lands, with either Land Warrants or Cash on liberal terms.
Particular attention is given to sales of Real Estate at Auction.
Persons desiring to change their residences would do well to call and examine our register of Farms, &c. before purchasing. We have a large number for sale, on easy terms, located in nearly every State in the United States. We will be pleased to answer any communication in regard to Lands, and we think we can give general satisfaction as our acquaintance with the Western States and Territories is equal to any other office in the country.
June 13, 1865-6m.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

On the 1st day of January, 1865, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1865.
First. The name of this Company is the "ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY," and is located in the city of St. Louis, county of St. Louis, State of Missouri.
Second. The amount of capital stock is \$100,000 00
The amount of capital stock paid up is 70,000 00

ASSETS.
Third. Loans secured by deed of trust, first lien of record, on real estate in the city and county of St. Louis, per schedule..... 189,045 15
Stock Bonds, sixty days demand, secured by deed of trust on real estate..... 11,100 00
Loans on policies in force, bearing six per cent. interest..... 174,820 23
Loans on undoubted personal security, due within sixty days..... 9,425 69
Stock bonds subject to call at sixty days notice, approved personal security..... 18,900 00
Premiums due on Policies in hands of Agents and others awaiting returns..... 17,855 49
Amounts due from Agents not included in above..... 1,604 45
Cash on deposit in Banks and in Office..... 5,998 46
Office furniture, iron safe, &c., (home office and agencies)..... 1,814 09
Missouri defence warrants..... 411 00
Revenue stamps..... 15 80
Total amount of all assets of the Company, except future premiums receivable..... \$430,990 36

LIABILITIES.
Dividends to be redeemed this year, or added to policies..... 4,425 80
Premiums of dividends to be redeemed in 1, 2, 3 and 4 years, or added to policies..... 59,012 85
Unmatured interest on bonds and notes due the Company to reduce them to present value..... 40,412 85
Claims on two policies resisted by the Company, because of violation and forfeiture \$7,000.
No other claims or liabilities, except the liability on policies in force, insuring in the aggregate \$3,357,900 00.

STATE OF MISSOURI,
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS, ss.
Samuel Willi, President, and William T. Selby, Secretary of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, and each for himself says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of actual Cash Capital invested as before stated, the said portion of that invested in real estate security, is upon unencumbered property in the city and county of St. Louis, worth double the amount of said principal loans, and that the above described investments, nor any part thereof, are made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of the said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; and that they are the above described officers of said St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company.
(Signed) SAMUEL WILLI, President.
(Signed) WM. T. SELBY, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me the undersigned Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county.—In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this 26th day of March, Eighteen Hundred and Sixty-Five.
(Signed) A. C. BERNONDY, Recorder.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, May 21, 1865.
THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That ALBERT G. HODGES, as Agent of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo., at Frankfort, Kentucky, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1865; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said Albert G. Hodges, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.
In testimony whereof, I have set my hand the day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS Auditor.

Risks taken and Policies issued promptly by
A. G. HODGES, Agent.
Frankfort Ky., April 23, 1865—sw—329.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of JAMES P. POYNTER, who was a resident of Montgomery county, who was killed in September, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Garrett Ballard, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
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By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
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By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

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Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Garrett Ballard, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
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EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of JAMES P. POYNTER, who was a resident of Montgomery county, who was killed in September, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Garrett Ballard, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of JAMES P. POYNTER, who was a resident of Montgomery county, who was killed in September, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Garrett Ballard, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of JAMES P. POYNTER, who was a resident of Montgomery county, who was killed in September, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Garrett Ballard, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one GARRETT BALLARD stands indicted in the Montgomery Circuit Court for the murder of JAMES P. POYNTER, who was a resident of Montgomery county, who was killed in September, 1864, and the said Garrett Ballard is now a fugitive from justice and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said Garrett Ballard, and his delivery to the jailer of Montgomery county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 28th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Ass't Sec'y.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one DENNIS FOX did, on the 7th of June, 1865, kill and murder P. Canlay, of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice and going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension of said DENNIS FOX, and his delivery to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 27th day of June, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Fox is an Irish laborer, about 26 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare built, with sharp features, light brown hair, brown eyes, complexion rather dark, wide mouth, and rather a low down look.
June 30, 1865-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that B. F. DEWEES, of Grayson county, did, on the 20th day of July, 1865, waylay and mortally wound Caleb Stinson, of the same county, and the said B. F. Dewees is now a fugitive from justice and going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said B. F. Dewees, and his delivery to the jailer of Metcalfe county within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
Said B. F. Dewees is about 32 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, red hair, blue eyes, no whiskers, sandy complexion, had the end of his nose bitten off some years ago, and weighs about 180 pounds.
Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one STEPHEN LITTERAL stands indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court for murder, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Stephen Litteral, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one STEPHEN LITTERAL stands indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court for murder, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Stephen Litteral, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
Aug. 1, 1865-sw3m.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that one STEPHEN LITTERAL stands indicted in the Fayette Circuit Court for murder, and is now a fugitive from justice, and is going at large:
Now, therefore, I, THOS. E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of said Stephen Litteral, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort this 24th day of July, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor:
E. L. VANWINKLE, Secretary of State.
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.
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